

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**FRANK BRETT,**  
**Plaintiff**

**v.**

**MARY D'ANDREA, et al.,**  
**Defendants**

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**No. 1:17-cv-01571**

**(Judge Kane)**

**(Chief Magistrate Judge Schwab)**

**ORDER**

**THE BACKGROUND OF THIS ORDER IS AS FOLLOWS:**

Before the Court is the February 6, 2018 Report and Recommendation of Chief Magistrate Judge Schwab (Doc. No. 10), recommending dismissal of the above-captioned action for failure to file an amended complaint in accordance with the November 8, 2017 Order (Doc. No. 8), which dismissed Plaintiff's original complaint with leave to amend, and for failure to comply with Local Rule 83.18, which requires that Plaintiff maintain a current address on file with the Court. No timely objections have been filed.

**ACCORDINGLY**, on this 28th day of February 2018, upon independent review of the record and applicable law, **IT IS ORDERED THAT:**

1. The Court **ADOPTS** the Report and Recommendation (Doc. No. 10), of Chief Magistrate Judge Schwab;<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> While a district court must ordinarily balance the six factors enumerated in Poulis v. State Farm Fire & Casualty Co., 747 F.2d 863 (3d Cir. 1984), when evaluating whether sua sponte dismissal of an action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) is appropriate, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit acknowledged in several non-precedential opinions that application of the Poulis factors is unnecessary in circumstances where the plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint in accordance with a court order, as the "litigant's conduct makes adjudication of the case impossible." Azubuko v. Bell Nat'l Org., 243 F. App'x 728, 729 (3d Cir. 2007); see also Pruden v. SCI Camp Hill, 252 F. App'x 436, 438 (3d Cir. 2007) (upholding the dismissal of a pro se plaintiff's complaint with prejudice for failure to amend his complaint). Applying the Third Circuit's reasoning in Azubuko and Pruden to this case, it would appear that a balancing of the Poulis factors is unnecessary, as Plaintiff has not filed an amended complaint, thereby rendering any future adjudication of his claims impossible. Given that these Third Circuit cases are non-precedential, however, the Court, out of an abundance of caution,

2. Plaintiff Frank Brett's complaint (Doc. No. 1), is **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**; and
3. The Clerk is directed to **CLOSE** this case.

s/ Yvette Kane  
Yvette Kane, District Judge  
United States District Court  
Middle District of Pennsylvania

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additionally finds that application of the Poulis factors warrants dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute. Specifically, the fifth factor—the effectiveness of alternative sanctions—cuts against Plaintiff and in favor of dismissal, as no viable alternative to dismissal exists given the absence of an operative pleading before the Court. Furthermore, the sixth factor, instructing the Court to consider the meritoriousness of Plaintiff's claims, likewise militates towards dismissal, as Plaintiff's complaint was subjected to an initial screening review and was accordingly dismissed by the Court.